

Cal



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 30, 1924
IS CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSAL
PROHIBITION BREEDS LAWLESSNESS
PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT
RED REVOLUTION
JUDGES GET STRONGER GRIP

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Home Clothing Company, 2500 Mission.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO



7 BUILDINGS - 22 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE
LOWEST PRICES
LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID



SAVE MONEY

by making all
your purchases in
stores located on

MISSION STREET
16th to 26th and Army

Mission St. Merchants Assn.

Sutter 6654

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE
GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

UNION-MADE and sold direct from FACTORY-TO-WEARER

EAGLESON & CO. - 1118 Market St.

Sacramento

Fresno

Los Angeles

SAN FRANCISCO

THE

UNION LABEL

On every one of these items



James H. Sorensen
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Clocks

Sorensen Co.

Jewelers, Watchmakers and
Opticians

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth, San Francisco

All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1923

Assets.....	\$89,174,468.57
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	3,850,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	430,275.37

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1924

No. 18

Is Constructive Proposal

(By International Labor News Service.)

The charge made by some opponents of the Howell-Barkley railroad bill that the public is not given representation in settlement of railroad disputes is denied by referring to the bill itself in a statement by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

"The board of mediation," said Mr. Gompers, "which is the most important body to be set up under the Howell-Barkley bill, is to be made up of five members, none of whom shall be connected with the railroad industry in any manner. These men are to be appointed by the president. That insures a protection for the rights and interests of the people in general far greater than is now provided and far greater than in any other suggestion that has been offered.

Chief Points in Bill

"The chief provisions of this admirable measure are:

"1. Abolition of the present Railroad Labor Board and the repeal of the labor provisions of the Esch-Cummins law.

"2. Placing upon both sides the obligation to 'exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements' concerning wages and working conditions.

"3. Settlement of disputes by conference where possible and where not possible, if merely technical disputes over interpreting agreements, then the reference of such disputes to adjustment board in which the two parties have equal expert representation. These adjusted boards have no authority over the making or changing of wages or rules.

Four Adjustment Boards

"4. Four such adjustment boards are provided for: (a) train service; (b) shop men; (c) clerks and miscellaneous employees; (d) marine workers

"5. A board of mediation composed of five members to be named by the president of the United States, none of whom shall be connected with the railroad industry. This board to act primarily where conferences fail to result in agreements on wages and rules, or secondarily in the rare instances where boards of adjustment fail to decide grievance disputes.

"6. Creation of arbitration boards when conference and mediation fail which will act only when both parties have agreed to accept the award.

"Boards of arbitration under the terms of the bill are to be composed of three or six persons, one-third to be chosen by employees, one-third by the railroads, the remaining one-third selected by agreement or appointment by the board of mediation.

Bill Constructive He Says

"There will be agreement in advance to accept the award which will be made a judgment of court unless it is set aside because (a) the proceedings or the awards were not in conformity with the law, or (b) because the award does not conform to the agreement to arbitrate, or (c) because the result of arbitration was affected by fraud or corruption.

"It is clear that the provisions of this bill pro-

vide a constructive democratic method of dealing with disputes between employers and employees in the railroad industry and that its success, in so far as success can ever be insured in advance, is made exceedingly probable by the substitution of the principle of voluntary action for the principle of compulsory action which has made the Esch-Cummins Act impossible.

Measure Safeguards Public

"There is no more constructive piece of legislation pending before the present congress and there is none which is more seriously needed, for the industrial welfare of our country. Those who have sought to make it appear that there is no representation for the public provided under the terms of the bill, either have not studied the measure or are purposely seeking to discredit its provisions.

"There is in this measure an assurance of justice to all parties, including the public, that is totally absent in the Esch-Cummins Act. It is difficult to understand how any member of congress can fail to support the measure unless it is his deliberate purpose to prevent constructive legislation, designed to promote harmony, satisfaction and effective operation in the railroad world."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

Department of Labor

Austria—Unemployment. Since June, 1923, the upward trend in unemployment in Austria, varying from 92,789, at the close of that month, to 126,734, at the beginning of this spring, has been decidedly unfavorable.

Chile—Labor Disputes. A strike of the Valparaiso lightermen, stevedores and seamen, and a lockout of 10,000 building trades mechanics by the building contractors, are examples of a general restlessness of Chilean employers and workers which is largely due, it is said, to the gradual shrinkage in the purchasing power of the peso.

Cuba—Immigration. Of the total number of immigrants entering the port of Antilla during the quarter ended March 31, 1924, 5,653, or over ninety-six per cent, were made up of Haitian laborers, recruited in the Republic of Haiti for the Cuban sugar mills.

Denmark—Unemployment. During March, 1924, the number of unemployed persons in Denmark decreased from 57,600 to 49,954.

England—Shipyard Workers' Strike Settled. The shipyard workers of Southampton have returned to work, and the lockout of the Employers Federation has been withdrawn. This action terminates a strike disorder, the consequences of which had spread into Scotland.

Finland—Proposed New Emigration Law. At a recent meeting of the Emigration Committee of Finland, proposals were drafted for a new emigration law, upholding the freedom of leaving the country but containing new restrictions and regulations looking to the general welfare of the emigrants both before and after leaving the fatherland.

Poland—Unemployment. During the first eight days of April, 1924, unemployment in Poland increased from 113,000 to 118,000 persons, but since that time the increase is stated, by the government, to have been very small.

PROHIBITION BREEDS LAWLESSNESS.

By Matthew Woll

President, International Photo-Engravers' Union

Laws should be instituted not to keep men from choosing between good and evil, but to punish them if they choose wrongly. In this way self-reliance and self-control, essential qualities in character building, are developed in man.

The "Prohibition" amendment and the Volstead law, enacted under its provisions, are a departure from this principle and as a consequence the nation is suffering the penalty for its folly and disregard of human promptings.

Only a few years ago it was fully within Christian morals and the laws of our land for the people of America to choose that form of drink desired. The forces for temperate drinking and the elimination of the "saloon" evils were making rapid strides. Christian intolerance and an inordinate desire of rich manufacturers to improve the productive capacity of the human slave of toil, however, spurned the idea of freedom of choice and by subtle propaganda and devious channels of political cajolery, succeeded in converting the appeal to the conscience of man to the power of state and the policeman's bludgeon. As if overnight the conduct of the American people, deemed perfectly lawful a few years ago, was made immoral and a crime and as a result disorder rages the nation over.

It is this same class of our citizenry, who are so largely responsible for this unnatural law, are loudest in their declamations that the nation is headed to ruin and that immorality and a constantly increasing disregard for law is damning our present day civilization. So intolerant has this band of white ribboners become that even those who would point out the folly of the course pursued and who would recommend a moderate procedure out of the present day dilemma are denounced in the most vituperative terms and threatened with expulsion from their various activities of mankind.

All fairminded and competent observers will agree that the attempt to obtain total abstinence by force of law is a total failure. To maintain the present stringent prohibition laws is but to invite a growing disrespect for law and to defeat the effort to promote temperance by the cultivation of self-respect and of strength of character through education and religion, which had been slowly but surely making our nation sober and temperate.

Prohibition in its present form goes on breeding disorder and contempt for law. We are not astonished that official Washington should be contemptuous of the laws which it enacted in compliance with a fantastic demand which Congress did not have the moral courage to resist, laws which the officials find more profitable in their disregard than in their enforcement and obedience. The Volstead law, instead of ushering in a heaven of peace and delight, is building a habit of lawlessness that is spreading like a forest fire.

Spend your union-earned money where you will receive benefit therefrom—ask for the union label, card and button.

PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT

By V. S. McClatchy

The "gentlemen's agreement," as explained by President Roosevelt, who made it, was designed to prevent an increase of Japanese population in Continental United States because of its unassimilable character and the certainty that it would, through economic competition and racial antagonism, create trouble between the two countries. Japan agreed to secure the result under her passport system, or accept an exclusion law.

The agreement has failed of its purpose because the Japanese population has multiplied, and results foreseen by Roosevelt have already taken place in certain localities. Japanese population in Continental United States, 1906, when Japan commenced negotiation for the agreement, was 53,000 (estimated); on July 1, 1908, when Japan put the agreement into effect the population was 70,000 (estimated); in 1920, the population was 110,010, according to the United States census, but corrected estimates carefully checked from various sources showed it to have been 150,000.

Not only were adult male Japanese brought over in violation of the agreement (the increase in their number is sufficient proof) but every picture bride who landed was a violation, not only in her own person, but in the persons of her five children (the average) and there were many thousands of such picture brides; and when the picture brides ceased coming they were replaced by the kankodan brides, 2179 of whom came in to San Francisco and Seattle in one year.

Relatives of the Japanese residing here were sent for and came steadily, to the number of many hundreds each year—also a violation of the intent of the agreement.

The Japanese newspapers of San Francisco say there are 6,000 Japanese waiting in Japan for steamer transportation so as to reach San Francisco before July 1, when the exclusion feature of the immigration bill is expected to go into effect. 2,000 of this number are Kankodan brides, 2,000 are California Japanese bachelors who have gone over for the brides, and the remaining number are relatives who have been sent for.

If the agreement were to remain in force for another year or two, Japan could send over a bride for each of the 40,000 or more Japanese bachelors in this country, with the resulting increase of 200,000 by birth; and she could also send over many thousands of relatives of the Japanese already here, or who might come in during the period.

The "gentlemen's agreement," under the mutual understanding was to accomplish for the Japanese population in continental United States a result similar to that secured under the exclusion act for the Chinese population. The Chinese have decreased one-half since 1882, when the exclusion act was passed; the Japanese have multiplied since the agreement was made, and are still rushing as many brides and relatives into the country as the steamers can carry.

The increase in Japanese population in California alone from April, 1910, to December, 1920, due to direct immigration, i. e., arrivals less departures, was 25,086, while similar increase of Chinese in the same period was 789. In other words, under the "gentlemen's agreement" 32 Japanese were admitted in this period for every Chinaman admitted under the exclusion act.

Such figures and the population statistics answer conclusively the claim that the "gentlemen's agreement" has accomplished its purpose, and indicate the misleading nature of the immigration figures quoted.

There are other reasons why the "gentlemen's agreement" should be cancelled, and why congress will not consent to its continuance.

1. It permits Japan to do as she pleases in sending immigration into the territory of Hawaii. In consequence, while there were no Japanese

there in 1880, now nearly half the entire population is Japanese, and in 1940 the majority of the voters will be Japanese. (Louis Sullivan, of the American Museum of History, in Asia Magazine, July, 1923).

2. It surrenders to Japan the inalienable right of this country to say what immigrants shall enter from Japan. We must accept anyone who comes with a Japanese passport, unless he is afflicted with disease. No other nation enjoys this privilege.

3. Immigration from all other nations is regulated by general or special act of congress. The agreement with Japan, made by the executive, is an invasion of the right of congress to regulate immigration.

To place Japan under the quota, as suggested, would be to concede at once her demand for the same treatment for her nationals as is given Europeans, and would open the way for demands for continuance of such privilege and for naturalization as well. It would also discriminate in favor of the Japanese in comparison with all other races which are ineligible to citizenship, of which class the Japanese constitute only about eight per cent. The result would be either to make ill-will for us with all these other nations, or to force us to concede to all Asiatics the privilege thus conceded to Japanese.

The immigration bill specifically provides so that the exclusion feature shall not conflict with any treaty with Japan or other nations.

REPUDIATES CONVENTION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Eber Cockley, chairman of the Pennsylvania Progressive State Committee, reported as supporting the Communist-ruled St. Paul so-called Farmer-Labor convention to be held June 17th, has denied all connections with that convention and has ordered that his name be no longer used by its promoters.

Mr. Cockley, in a public statement, of which a copy was furnished to the American Federation of Labor, said in part:

"My attention has just been directed to unauthorized use of my name in published reports of the call for a third party convention at St. Paul next month.

"Outsiders are not authorized to speak or act for our state organization at the present time; neither have I been consulted relative to permission to use my name or the name of the Progressive State Committee in the call for the St. Paul convention.

"Personally I am of the opinion that promoters of the St. Paul convention are not seriously concerned for the welfare of labor, farmers or honest progressives of whatever station in life. When they resort to forging signatures to their convention call, what good can the progressives of our state and nation expect to come out of their proposed convention?"

Mr. Cockley points out that he favors standing for those candidates whose records are proven good and that his state committee "shall at all times endeavor to be fair to organized labor."

LESS MEN LOWER WAGES

Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States decreased 2.1 per cent in April, pay roll totals decreased 2.5 per cent and per capita earnings fell 0.4 per cent, the bureau of labor statistics reports.

The figures, based on a survey of 8,422 establishments in 52 industries, showed 2,706,709 employees with total earnings for one week in April of \$71,966,302, compared with 2,765,953 employees and total pay rolls of \$73,834,536 in March.

If your neighbor doesn't know the principles underlying the union label and the good it does, it is your duty to inform him.

Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Your Credit is Good at FREIBERG'S

Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
2684 Mission Street, near 23rd Street
We Give Mission Stamps

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS

FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS
DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS
CROCKERY SILVERWARE

Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

2101
2119
Mission
St.

Newman's
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.

Mission
St.
at
17th

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS

Where Your \$ Buys More



2415 MISSION—Near 20th

Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

RED REVOLUTION

By Chester M. Wright

In this series of short articles there will be an effort to set forth a description of the red machine at work. Every fact given will rest upon ample evidence. These articles are not written for alarmist purposes, but for the purpose of conveying information. They are written on a foundation of long study and the examination of hundreds of official communist documents. Questions directed to the writer, in care of this newspaper, will be answered.

Article No. 4

Revolutionary Communist tactics deserve much consideration. The basis of Communist effort is "iron discipline," the slogans are "bore from within" and "the united front."

Communist discipline has been demonstrated many times. The merging of the old Proletarian party with the Communist party of America was in obedience to orders from the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale.

Communist policy in relation to the coming St. Paul convention, where a new party is to be organized, was submitted to and ratified by Moscow. The matter of expulsions of members in America is, on appeal, referred to Moscow. Moscow, through the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale, rules with absolute power.

The "united front" is a simple device by which the Communists enter into every protesting movement, join with every "grouch" and identify themselves with every minority.

The executive committee of the Workers' Party defined "the united front" policy in a communication to the Minnesota reds on March 27, 1924.

"* * * we associate ourselves with other groups of workers," said the executive committee, "in struggles over immediate questions affecting the workers' lives. Our purpose in thus fighting with the workers is to help them win whatever can be won through such struggles. But this is not our only purpose. We have as our principal aim in the united front, to win the masses of the workers for the struggle against capitalism and for the proletarian revolution, soviets and the dictatorship of the proletariat. * * * we know that in the process of the struggles against capitalists over immediate questions, there will arise those circumstances which will make it possible for us to point to the need of a struggle against the whole system of capitalism and to the soviets and the proletarian dictatorship as the means of expressing the workers' power."

That is the Communist policy in relation to the forthcoming June 17 farmer-labor convention in St. Paul. That was the Communist policy in the last Miners' convention, when the reds joined with every protesting minority. That was the Communist policy when the Federated Farmer Labor Party was formed in Chicago.

The united front means this: The reds join your front and then try to take it all away from you.

"Boring from within" is the other half of Communist tactics. It fits in with the general scheme. It means working from the inside. In the process of "boring from within" the policy is to capture as many strategic positions as possible—to get places on committees, to get offices if possible, to win confidence, and thus to get into position to shape organization policies. Boiled down it means: Get in, establish confidence, then make policies. The same methods are used by private detective agencies.

As officially stated, "it is a basic principle of a Communist party that every member of the party must be guided in his work by the decisions of the authorized party committees." (From statement by Central Executive Committee,

Workers' party, May 7, 1924. Thus guided, members must carry out the "united front" and "boring from within" tactics.

It is in pursuit of these tactics that a series of rings has been created. Each widens the circle of Communist influence, the heart and supreme court of which is in Moscow where the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale has its headquarters and from which its surveillance system operates.

In America the inside ring is the illegal Communist party. The second ring is the Workers' party and the third ring is the Federated Farmer-Labor party. The fourth ring is to be formed at St. Paul on June 17.

The Trade Union Educational League is another one of the series of rings, operating in the unions, having a special mission and a special field. Its purpose is to smash or capture the American Federation of Labor, boring from within and uniting with every disaffected "front."

STAGE STRIKE IS OFF

After rattling many stage props and securing all possible publicity, the small group of die-hard theatrical managers have reached an agreement with the Actors' Equity association.

Equity had previously signed with 70 per cent of the managers and were quietly preparing to call strikes against the die hards on June 1, when the latter hoisted the white flag.

This means there will be no general theatrical strike.

Equity is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The player folk were threatened and cajoled to break from that organization. For their benefit the managers interviewed themselves in the public press and told sorrowful tales of the drama's finish because it is being unionized.

Equity members stood firm against this propaganda, and the managers have concluded to do business at the old stand.

THE ROAD FORWARD.

Education! Safety! Leisure! Freedom! These elements mark the right road toward that equality of which all men dream and for which all men long. It is the highway to real brotherhood. The path is rugged, often beset by thieves and robbers, and the way frequently becomes hard and difficult. But it is the right road, the only road. At times we may be misled into believing that others in the lands across the sea have found an easier road and sure methods, but the tide of immigration always flows towards our shores and we note curiously that those who come must learn that here we do not humbly doff our caps to alleged superior persons who are not expected to return the courtesy. Then comes the realization that prevailing old world doctrines and philosophies—whether they be monarchical or communistic—teach men to regard themselves as mere creatures of the state and thus lead them

to surrender their individuality, which they may recover only by becoming leaders of the mass which always remains submerged. Then again we realize that the course we follow is the right road and that the ideals, methods and organization of American trade unionism are the foreground of human progress.—Victor A. Olander in January American Federationist.

Not what it is, but the human principle it stands for should be our motive for patronage of the union label, shop card and working button.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

Winter Garden

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

Family Dance Pavilion

SELECT SOCIAL

DANCE

EVERY NIGHT

LADIES 25c

GENTS 50c

EXCEPT SATURDAY: SUNDAY & HOLIDAYS

W D Fennimore

J W Davis

A R Pearson



Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

181 Post Street.....San Francisco

1221 Broadway.....Oakland

2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES**\$35.00**

Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"

\$35.002554-56
MISSION STREET**JOHNSON'S**Next to
New Mission Theatre**WHERE CASH BEATS CREDIT**EASY
TO
SHOPEASY
TO
SAVE**SPOTLESS FOOD STORES**

GOOD GROCERIES

PRICES LOWER

820 CLEMENT ST.
Bet. 9th and 10th
5641 GEARY ST.
Bet. 20th & 21st Aves.

1300 POLK ST.
Cor. Bush
701 SHRADER ST.
Cor. Waller St.

2070 MISSION ST.
Bet. 16th and 17th
2765 MISSION ST.
Bet. 23rd and 24th

3391 MISSION ST.
Opp. 30th St.
4621 MISSION ST.
(In Puritan Market)

CRYSTAL PALACE MARKET—8TH AND MARKET STREETS

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.
Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1924

Though severely criticising that portion of the measure providing for Japanese exclusion, President Coolidge has finally signed the immigration bill as passed by Congress. This action closes a long fight for really effective immigration restriction and will undoubtedly result in great good to the country if continued for a sufficient length of time. We have been taking in immigrants much more rapidly than they could be assimilated, and this measure will now give us a chance to develop an American population.

In upholding several convictions for violations of the New Jersey child labor law, the state supreme court has ruled that trial by jury is not an absolute right. The defendants attacked the convictions because they had not been tried by jury. "Trial by jury," said the court, "under our constitution is not an absolute right of a defendant in all cases. The rule is settled beyond cavil that it is guaranteed only in those cases where it exists at common law. The reasoning underlying this settled rule of law, as well as the cases in this state supporting it, are cited in the cases involving the constitutionality of the prohibition act and need not be specifically enumerated here."

The thing for a union that has been wrecked or crippled by its own folly to do is recognized its mistake, quit blaming others for its position, change its course and rebuild along sane lines. There is nothing to be gained by whining about the other fellow being responsible because of lack of support. Nine times out of ten a union is positively accountable for its own failure, but in nine cases out of ten it seeks to place the blame upon others. Such action only adds to the confusion without any good result whatever coming from it. The way to patch up broken-down fences is to get in and dig. Even if the wind did blow them down it will not blow them up again. Human intelligence and exertion will be required to accomplish that purpose, so quit your whining and go to work in a sane way without any attempt to get even with any enemy, real or imaginary. Successful unions always follow such a course, and that is the main reason they are successful. Nothing is gained by grumbling and growling about the other fellow being responsible for the existing state of affairs. Go to work and earn the right to succeed and then better fortune may attend your efforts.

Judges Get Stronger Grip

Another advance toward judicial autocracy was made when Federal Judges Carpenter and Wilkerson of the Chicago district refused to recognize a pardon issued by the President of the United States to a man sentenced to one year in jail for contempt of court.

The judges ordered the man's arrest and his confinement in jail.

The injunction victim is a bootlegger, but the judges made it clear that they do not ask support for their act because the defendant has a low moral standing.

The judges presented a clear-cut issue. They said the President has no power to pardon in contempt cases.

The Constitution gives the President power to pardon "offenses against the United States" only, and contempt of court is not a crime, said Judge Carpenter.

The decision is easily understood. It means that the judiciary considers itself supreme in contempt cases. It enforces law by jailing for contempt of court those who violate its edicts.

To the injunction judge a disregard of statute is nothing as compared with a violation of the orders of one who has taken strange powers unto himself.

The President can be overridden by Congress. The law-making body can have its decisions set aside by the President and the courts, or can be repudiated by the people.

But the federal judiciary, appointed for life, is supreme. It is beyond the reach of those who give it life.

The judiciary is the one autocratic institution in a land where the people are arbiters of law and rules that affect their lives.

The judiciary is not only assuming greater power, but it denies the right of anyone to criticise it.

Like the Roman tribunes, against whom comment was a capital offense, the federal judiciary resents criticism.

It would assume an attitude superior to its creators as it wanders into legislative fields, issues guarantee-annulling writs, jails citizens if its command is disobeyed, and then declares it is above and beyond every control.

Our federal judiciary is traveling the road blazed by the tribunes of old. It is repeating the historic truth that power begets power.

The injunction judge is democracy's foe. He sets government by law aside and establishes government by the individual. He is less frank than the Hohenzollerns and Romanoffs, whom he would imitate.

The remedy for the injunction evil is light—agitation—education. Let the nation understand this danger to democratic institutions and the wrong will be quickly swept aside by an enlightened public opinion.

If the people were not victimized by these usurpers, just as the tribunes victimized Romans, the judiciary would receive the respect and consideration that rightfully belongs to every function of government.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has issued its one-thousandth charter to Wellsville, N. Y. The first charter was issued to Chicago post office clerks on August 27, 1906.

In defending the soldiers' compensation bill, which congress passed over the president's veto, Congressman Fish reminded his colleagues that \$4,000,000,000 was voted for the adjustment of business claims growing out of the war. This legislation, known as the Dent bill, was rushed through the house in one day. "In addition we adjusted the payments of contractors, the railroads, and the munition makers," said Mr. Fish. "I do not propose to discriminate in favor of anyone as against the soldier," said the lawmaker, who declared the bill carries out a continuous policy from Revolutionary days.

A report recently issued by the Ministry of Labor in Great Britain relating to an investigation into the personal circumstances and industrial history of claimants to unemployment benefit, is of interest in view of the opinion sometimes expressed that the unemployed constitute a group of idlers and wasters, or are "unemployable" for other reasons. The prefatory note to this report states that in the opinion of the interviewing officers, 66.5 per cent of all the males interviewed, and 73.5 per cent of all the females were persons who in normal times would usually be in regular employment, whilst only 3.6 per cent of males and 2.0 per cent of the females were regarded as "verging on the unemployable." The analysis, it is added, shows that the number of men and women who were considered to be "verging on the unemployable" is in great part made up of elderly or aged persons. Over half the men placed in this category and over one-third of the women were aged 60 years or more and a heavy proportion suffered from poor physique, poor health, or some manifest physical defect.

The big, powerful labor organizations of today were not built up by cowards, men who whined and quit when things went against them. They are the product of men of indomitable courage who got up every time they were knocked down and went to work again at their building. The kind of courage needed now is not just like that possessed by the pioneers in the movement, but it is courage nevertheless that is badly needed in many organizations that got hard bumps after the close of the world war. They need men who cannot be discouraged by opposition, who are urged on to greater efforts by obstacles and who know no such word as fail. Things have come so easily to many of those who are members of unions today that they are inclined to feel that there is no use in struggling to rebuild after the structure has been partly destroyed by employers and that is the reason that the labor movement has not gone ahead during the past few years as rapidly as it should. There is indicated in some of the lagging organizations at the present time, however, a disposition to revive the spirit of the pioneers and produce results. And it will produce results, there can be no doubt of that fact.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mother—Is daddy asleep?
Betty—Yes, mother—all except his nose.—London Humorist.

Miller's ice-house caught fire, and though a determined effort was made to save the building from flames, it burned to the ground. With it 20,000 pounds of ice were reduced to ashes.—Peterboro (N. H.) Transcript.

She—If wishes came true, what would be your first?

He—I would wish—Ah, if only I dared tell you.

She—Go on, go on. What do you think I brought up wishing for?—Jack-o'-lantern.

We've all heard about the absent-minded professor who poured the syrup down his back and scratched his pancake, but the one that worries us is the one who poured catsup on his shoelace and tied his spaghetti.—Gargoyle.

He had risked his life to rescue the fair maid from a watery grave, and, of course, her father was duly grateful.

"Young man," he said, "I can never thank you sufficiently for your heroic act. You incurred an awful risk in saving my only daughter."

"None whatever, sir," replied the amateur lifesaver; "I am already married."—Chicago News.

They had had one of their usual tiffs because hubby was home late for dinner. "You're always late," she said, indignantly. "You were late at the church the day we were married."

"Yes," he answered, bitterly, "but I wasn't late enough."—The Pathfinder (Washington).

A woman made a purchase from one of the flower girls in Piccadilly Circus and said: "I suppose you will be here on Wednesday! I shall want a lot of flowers for my daughter; she is coming out on that day."

"She shall have the best in the market, mum," replied the flower seller sympathetically. "What's she been in for?"—Pearson's Weekly.

It—What is the difference between a flea and an elephant?

Self—I don't know. What?

It—Why, an elephant can have fleas but a flea can't have elephants.—Witt.

"Alfred," said his mother in a low, tense voice, "if you disobey me, I will spank you right here on the street."

The little fellow looked up. "Mother," he inquired with interest, "where would you sit?"—Boston Transcript.

Blood tells—at least in the fancy of some people who think more of birth than of plain ability. Young Benson was calling on the village belle one evening. Her father, a crusty old curmudgeon, stumped into the parlor just as things were getting pleasant, and sat down in a rocker by the stove.

"Looks like snow, sir," said young Benson, trying to be sociable.

"Nuthin' of the kind," grunted the old man.

Benson was squelched. A terrible silence reigned. Then the old man by the stove awoke out of a kind of reverie. He looked at Benson hard and said:

"What's your name, son?"

"Livermore Benson, sir," said the visitor.

"What? Old Reuben Benson's son?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, well," said the old man. "It may snow, it may snow."—The Continent.

MISCELLANEOUS

AWAKE! STRIKE OUT!

Ah youth! why pinest thou for rest?
Why failest thou to join the quest
Of noble men, who press along
To find the place, of hope and song,
And finding it, light up the sky
Like flaring comets, winging high
O'er groveling mortals on the earth
Unconscious of their wit or worth?

Why waste thy heaven-given dower?
Dost thou not hear the calling hour?
Revive thy slowly drying brain!
Wear not the sweat of pull and strain—
Call out the guardant of thy will
That men may see thy worthy skill,
Applaud thy hand, acclaim thy name
And give thee royal rank and fame!

Press onward 'neath the burning sun
Until thou hast thy conquest won,
And kept thy honor sweetly bright
As moonbeams of a tropic night;
Both courtesy and laughter know,
For they subdue the stubborn foe,
When rudeness, ire, and fiery frown
Fail utterly to break him down!

There still are virgin mines of gold,
As rich as fabled mines of old,
Awaiting men, with iron blent,
Who have not yet their spirit spent.
There is a crown, somewhere concealed
For loyal men in shop or field;
Awake! strike out on sea or sod
And scale the heights, a flaming god!

—Lilburn Harwood Townsend,
in Forbes Magazine.

PUBLICITY OR REGULATION

If more corporations will not voluntarily furnish fuller information, then we can count upon more governmental regulation. The American public no longer will tolerate secrecy. Think of this: Several of the corporations whose securities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange do not issue even one report a year. Then, 339 publish only annual reports. Only 79 issue half-yearly reports, but 242 give the public quarterly reports. The Stock Exchange should immediately give companies exercising secrecy the option of issuing reports or withdrawing their securities from the institution. Any company that appeals to the public for capital should not object to issuing a reasonable amount of information to the public. Any concern that insists upon secrecy should not be allowed to take capital from the public. The New York Stock Exchange, however can reach only those companies whose securities enjoy the facilities of the Exchange. There are many other companies practicing undue secrecy. It is time to warn all such that unless they mend their ways, Washington is likely to be induced to mend their ways for them—and when Washington starts to mend things, it isn't fussy about breaking things. Shortsighted secrecy has been responsible for many, if not most of our regulatory and restrictive laws. Hence, it has been responsible likewise for swelling our tax burdens. Must business always shirk reforms until bludgeoned by law into making them?—Forbes Magazine.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Word has been received at the headquarters of the union that the cup donated by the union to be given as a prize in the Boys' week parade has been awarded by the mayor's citizens' committee to the Lowell high school. Accompanying the notice of the winner was the following letter from J. Harry Russell, chairman of the executive committee of the Boys' week celebration:

"The mayor's citizens' committee and the Associated Boys' Council are deeply indebted to you for the beautiful cup which you so generously donated for competition in the Boys' Loyalty Day parade, May 1.

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that I can say to you that Boys' week of this year was a very great success and it was due to the wonderful support which the project received on behalf of the business men of San Francisco, and I wish you to feel that you contributed very largely toward this success by the giving of a trophy, which will be highly appreciated and cherished by those winning same."

A member of No. 21, writing from an eastbay city, advises us that the solicitors representing the Crowell publications are canvassing that section with a fine-tooth comb in an effort to build up their waning circulations. This brother is devoting a good deal of his time to advertising the fact that the Crowell publications locked out their union employees several months ago and refuse to treat with their former loyal workmen and workwomen. Every member of organized labor, and the printing fraternity in particular, should use every effort to see that the people of the country are made cognizant of the true state of affairs in the Crowell office. In subscribing for magazines it is well to ask if said publication is printed under fair conditions and bears the union label and if not refuse to subscribe for same. The loss of subscribers will do more to make those magazines treat fairly with their employees than any other one thing, for if they cannot show the circulation they cannot get the advertising and that is where the enormous profits come from.

Albert S. Winchester, one of the oldest members of No. 21, writing from Los Angeles, says: "As my 80-year-old body is going to make a long stay in Los Angeles, please change my address from 2248 38th avenue, Oakland, to 1030 Magnolia avenue, Los Angeles. Best wishes to you and the other good members of No. 21, and there is a lot of them."

Word from Portland is to the effect that the scale situation in that jurisdiction is the same as it has been for several weeks past—standing still. The points of difference between the union and the publishers is said to be that the publishers desire to arbitrate union laws and the union refuses to permit its laws to be arbitrated. Union men are advised to remain away from the northwest.

Fred Crute, well known in San Francisco, is now reported as being engaged as a proof reader in New York City.

M. E. Sebring of the Sunset Press chapel, has purchased a home in North Berkeley, where he expects to make his permanent residence. He is just one more of the men who have tired of paying the landlord excessive rentals.

The Dreyfuss Press has moved from 557 Clay street to 311 Minna street, where they have secured lighter and more commodious quarters for their growing business. This firm is coming to the front as a house of fine printing.

Ernest J. Clarke of the Call chapel, who left this city five weeks ago, accompanied by his wife and child, bound for New York via automobile, sends cards to his many friends in the Call chapel

stating that they arrived safely at their destination and had a very enjoyable trip. They expect to be gone for several weeks before returning to San Francisco.

S. Katz, who is well known in the commercial branch of the trade in this city, drew his traveler the latter part of the week and departed for Pasadena, where he had a lucrative position offered him.

Announcement has just been made by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., publisher of the Daily Illustrated Herald of San Francisco, that each employee in the mechanical departments of the paper would be granted one week's vacation with pay. The Herald, youngest of San Francisco dailies, has set a high standard in the treatment of its employees, and one that will be appreciated by the men employed therein, and one that will reward the publisher by the increased work and loyalty of the employees. At this time the writer is not in position to give further details of the proposition. The employees of the Herald are justly thankful to Mr. Vanderbilt for his generosity.

The board of arbitration is proceeding slowly but surely in the settlement of the commercial case. Both sides have presented their main cases and only the rebuttal arguments remain to be made. A very few days should witness the closing of the case and the filing of their award.

Albert Springer, Sr., the secretary treasurer of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, has just returned from a week's trip to the beautiful Yosemite Valley, where he attended the 37th annual convention of the Foresters of America, Mr. Springer was elevated to the position of Grand Junior Woodward, and in a few years will be the presiding officer of the Foresters for the state of California. He reports the weather in the valley as ideal, plenty of water in the falls, and a heavy travel, both by auto and train. The month of May has found Yosemite as it is ordinarily in July of other years.

That the dance given by the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was a financial as well as a social success is indicated by the heavy cash returns from the members of the society. All are urged to make prompt returns so that a complete accounting may be made at the next quarterly meeting. The mail of several members is being returned and it is suggested that those that have recently moved check up their addresses with Secretary Springer.

Chronicle Chapel—By Orville Swiggett.

Bruce Wells severed his connections and pleasant associations with the proof room several days ago and has accepted a proofreading position at Stanford university. "Bobbie" Burns takes Wells' schedule, which enables him to have Sundays off, all of which is very acceptable to "Bobbie."

Sam Weisman has been rambling in and about Calistogo and Clear Lake for a few days past and reports several good "catches," alluding to, of course, the "finny tribe."

Leslie Marden of the ad room, departed several days ago for Chicago by way of Seattle. One member of his family however, remains here and will be welcomed in the home of "Doc" Hariman, who, through his philanthropic tendencies, has offered the hospitality of his home. And we know Marden's cat, Felix, will be well fed, for it is said that Doc has taken in several alley cats lately and they are as welcome as the pedigreed ones.

S. F. Canfield, Ludlow operator, has returned from his ranch near Fortuna, after an absence of six weeks.

J. C. Collins and wife, accompanied by three friends, motored to Etna Springs Friday for a few days' outing.

Thomas Brady and sister, accompanied by L. Schulmeister, and wife, motored down to Santa Cruz last of last week in Tommy's Chevrolet and report a very enjoyable time.

PRINTERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The members of Typographical Union No. 21 voted for local and international officers on Wednesday, May 28th. The following is the result of the vote for local officers; names marked with an asterisk are Progressive:

For President—*Don K. Stauffer, 621; George E. Mitchell, Sr., 350.

For First Vice-President—*J. Fauntleroy, 634; E. E. Lowe, 324.

For Second Vice-President—*C. K. Couse, 609; J. L. Hanscom, 335.

For Executive Committee (three to be elected)—*R. A. Fleming, 600; *M. J. McDonnell, 549; *J. R. Spann, 506; Harry Johnston, 455; Wm. H. Ellis, 396; C. A. White, 316.

For Delegates to I. T. U. (four to be elected)—*W. L. Slocum, 658; *James Leslie, 649; *G. A. Sheridan, 630; *H. R. Calhan, 602; G. E. Mitchell, Jr., 428; E. V. Staley, 420.

For Alternate Delegates to I. T. U. (four to be elected)—*G. H. Knell, 690; *T. S. Black, 680; *H. J. Benz, 641; *C. M. Smith, 629.

Total vote cast, 997.

Following is the local return on international officers:

President—*Charles P. Howard, 644; James M. Lynch, 347.

First Vice-President—*George F. Beach, 612; Seth R. Brown, 366.

Second Vice-President—*William R. Trotter, 613; Austin Hewson, 347.

Secretary-Treasurer—*William A. Aldrich, 592; J. W. Hays, 386.

Trustees Union Printers Home (four to be elected)—*Walter E. Ames, 622; *Walter N. Fischer, 609; *Edward Cunningham, 554; *Theodore H. Freese, 521; George P. Nichols, 341; Malcolm A. Knock, 335; E. D. Valentine, 302; T. T. Nock, 267; Anton J. Chramosta, 47.

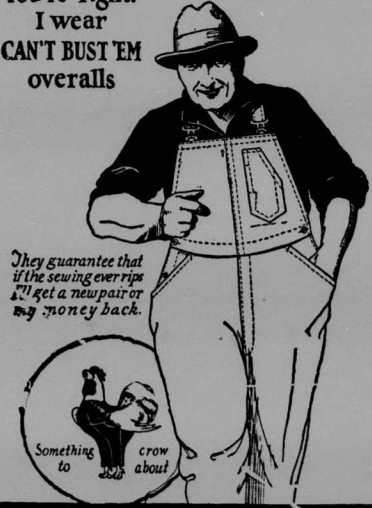
Agent Union Printers Home—*Jerome V. O'Hara, 501; Joe M. Johnson, 362.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—*George W. Howard, 588; L. T. Spalding, 257.

Board of Auditors—*Fred S. Walker, 531; Fred Barker, 368.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor (five to be elected)—*Frank Morrison, 682; *George H. Knell, 668; *Charles A. Burton, 553; *A. A. Couch, 537; *William J. Robinson, 506; Max S. Hayes, 353; T. W. McCullough, 327; John C. Harding, 307; William Young, 272; Raymond T. Moore, 248; R. O. Jagers, 54.

**You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls**



They guarantee that if the sewing ever rips I'll get a new pair or my money back.

Something to crow about

**CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS**

UNION MADE

TO FIGHT DESTRUCTIVE RADICALISM.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Permanent All-American organization, bringing together sixty-two powerful national organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of aggressive action to exterminate revolutionary and destructive radicalism was effected by the All-American Conference which assembled in Washington upon invitation of the American Legion. This action brings together the accredited representatives of more than 20,000,000 Americans for an unrelenting war throughout the country against all revolutionary and subversive propaganda.

Resolutions adopted by the conference outline the policies to be pursued. These resolutions commit the new organization to the following propositions:

1—Opposition to all forms of soviet propaganda, whether in politics, in labor unions, in civic and social groups, in government or in the schools and churches.

2—Opposition to recognition of soviet Russia by the United States government.

A. F. of L. Is Congratulated

3—Congratulation of the American Federation of Labor upon its reaffirmation of opposition to anti-democratic and destructive radicalism.

4—Refusal to regard America's entry into and conduct of the war as a debateable question, but sustaining that course as vigorously now as during the war, striking directly at such utterances as those contained in Congressman Berger's House resolution and Senator Shipstead's recent speech.

5—Demand for unadulterated and undiluted American history in American schools, as opposed to the masculated history which has been introduced so generally, robbing Americanism of much of its elemental significance and robbing democracy of its most precious heritage.

Senator Borah Rapped

6—Rebuking the diplomatic representative of a friendly foreign power for a recent intrusion in a purely American political issue.

7—Denouncing Senator Borah for abandoning the hearings on his resolution for recognition of the so-called soviet government and demanding that he continue the hearings immediately.

8—Demand for immigration restriction, in order to protect American institutions.

Garland W. Powell, chairman of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, and who acted for the American Legion in calling the conference, expressed himself after adjournment as delighted with the achievements of the meeting.

Powerful Organization Formed

"We have brought into being a great and powerful non-political, non-sectarian, non-partisan organization for constructive Americanism," Mr. Powell said. "We shall add materially to the number of organizations now in the organization and before six months have passed we shall have brought together practically every American organization that stands for democracy and Americanism."

"The propaganda of revolutionary and destructive radicalism is not abating; on the contrary it is increasing. We have expressed our determination not to stand by idly while our American institutions are undermined. We have entered the struggle on a war basis—that is, with a war determination, using the methods of Americans to protect those things which are above price to all Americans."

"Not what they are, but what they stand for" is the thought and spirit which should urge us to demand the union label, shop card and working button.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY COMING.

The voluntary associations in industry and other activities is moving the nation "toward some sort of industrial democracy," said Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, at the recent meeting of the United States chamber of commerce.

"We are upon the threshold of this democracy," said the cabinet official, "if these agencies can be directed solely to constructive performance in the public interest."

"A self-governing industry can be made to render needless a vast area of governmental interference and regulation which grown out of righteous complaint against the abuses during the birth pains of an industrial world."

"I believe we are in the presence of a new era in the organization of industry and commerce in which, if properly directed, lies forces pregnant with infinite possibilities of moral progress," said Secretary Hoover. "I believe that we are, almost unnoticed, in the midst of a great revolution—or perhaps a better word, a transformation in the whole super-organization of our economic life. We are passing from a period of extremely individualistic action into a period of associational activities."

"Practically our entire American working world is now organized into some form of economic association. We have trade associations and trade institutes embracing particular industries and occupations. We have chambers of commerce embracing representatives of different industries and commerce. We have associations embracing all the different professions—law, engineering, medicine, banking, real estate and what not. We have farmers' associations and we have the enormous growth of farmers' co-operatives for actual dealing in commodities."

"Of indirect kin to this is the great increase in ownership of industries by their employees and customers, and again we have a tremendous expansion of mutualized insurance and banking."

"Although such associational organizations can trace parentage to the Middle Ages, yet in their present implication they are the birth of the last 50 years, and in fact their growth to enveloping numbers is of the last 25 years. We have, perhaps, 25,000 such associational activities in the economic field. Membership, directly or indirectly, now embraces the vast majority of all the individuals of our country. Action of wide import by such associations has become an important force of late in our political, economic and social life."

"It is true that these associations exist for varied purposes. Some are strong in recognition of public responsibility and large in vision. Some are selfish and narrow. But they all represent a vast ferment of economic striving and change."

WORLD MONEY POWER.

"International finance is accustomed to having its own way by hook or crook and what it can not accomplish directly and in the open it will seek to accomplish by indirection, regardless of the danger of war it thus creates—or in the last report, as is becoming more and more evident, using the threat of ultimate war itself as one of the pawns in its great international game," says President Samuel Gompers, writing on "The World's Choice; League of Nations or League of Financiers," in the January American Federationist.

"No government, especially in view of the fact that governments change while international finance remains more or less the same, can hope to cope with this power. It is only necessary to look at it steadily to realize that nothing less than the League of Nations, or a similar body, can hold it in check."

"Four years ago it seemed that the League of Nations would become indispensable sooner or

later—to prevent some future world war. Today the League of Nations or some similar body has become indispensable now—to cope with the war-making and nation-enslaving tendencies of international finance."

"One international power is already in existence—and in active operation. It will govern the world, especially in international relations, unless it is met by another and a greater power."

Support for the union label, shop card and working button gives all trade unionists at least a look at the sunny side of everything.

**FURNITURE
DRAPERIES**

CARPETS

**STOVES
BEDDING**

On the
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

LIBERTY BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

"Use Our Night Service"

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a Real Saving to the bereaved family

JULIUS S. GODEAU

Branches

41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.

Oakland

Los Angeles

Telephone Market 711

Stockton

**"EASY TO
PAY THE
STERLING
WAY"**

Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of May 23, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by George S. Hollis, President.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Bills—Communications—Filed—From the Stationary Engineers No. 64 and Material Teamsters, inclosing donations for the Trade Union Promotional League. From the Ladies' Auxiliary, stating it would contribute the sum of \$5.00 per month for six months to the Promotional League. From the Per Diem Men's Association, thanking Council for its favorable consideration of proposed charter amendment as amended by Delegate Heidelberg. From United States Senator Shortridge, relative to the Americanization of crews of government vessels.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Waiters' Union.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation from Elevator Constructors No. 8.

Referred to Iron Trades Council—From the Central Labor Council of Portland, Ore., stating that the Montag Stove Works was unfair to the Metal Polishers' Union No. 93.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Delegate John A. O'Connell, requesting the Council to urge upon the Acting Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors to set aside an appropriate amount of money, with instructions to the Board of Public Works to employ a sufficient number of men to clean streets, and thereby set an example to the people for Clean-Up Week. And further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Acting Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and press. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the name of the Schmidt Lithographing Company be retained on the Unfair List. Recommended that the officers of the Council be authorized to send out a circular letter to the affiliated unions requesting them to make an annual donation for the purpose of carrying on legislative work at Sacramento, Labor Day Celebration and for delegates to State Federation Convention, and American Federation of Labor Convention. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bottlers—Have been successful in signing agreement with Soda Manufacturers, 50c per day increase; signed agreements for two years. Waiters—Have donated \$20 per month for six months to Promotional League; are submitting new agreements to employers. Milk Wagon Drivers—Donated \$10 per month to Promotional League. Typographical No. 21—Have assessed one cent per member for Promotional League; are now engaged with Master Printers in arbitration proceedings. Cooks—Donated \$10 per month for six months to Promotional League; will assist Bakery Drivers in sending out circulars regarding Torino Baking Company. Janitors—Donated \$5.00 per month to Promotional League. Postal Clerks—Donated \$10 per month to Promotional League; report progress in legislation relative to increases in salary. Shipyard Laborers—Will donate \$5.00 per month to Promotional League. Bakers No. 24—Phillips Baking Company still unfair. Carmen—Donated \$10 to the Water and Power Act campaign. Federal Employees—Question of Nolan Memorial discussed at national convention; local union will take matter up at once.

Special Committees—Banking Committee—Reported progress.

Promotional League Committee—Reported progress; will hold mass meeting, May 27th, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills.

New Business—The Chair appointed the following delegates to serve as a non-partisan campaign committee and requested Council's approval of same. Moved to accept the list of names as presented by Delegate Hollis; motion carried. Moved that Railroad Brotherhoods be invited to send delegates to this committee; motion carried.

San Francisco, Calif., May 23, 1924.
To the Officers of and Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Greetings:

In accordance with the policy of the American Federation of Labor and its request contained in a communication of recent date relative to the selection of a local non-partisan campaign committee and in pursuance of instructions from delegates to this Council, your President submits herewith a list of delegates to constitute said Committee:

Alaska Fishermen, I. N. Hylan; Asphalt Workers No. 84, John O'Connor; Auto Carriage Painters No. 1072, Wm. Amman; Auto Mechanics No. 1305, M. G. Stites; Baggage Messengers, Chas. Fohl; Bakers No. 24, A. Brenner; Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 84, George Kidwell; Barbers No. 148, R. H. Baker; Bill Posters No. 44, Otto Pactzold; Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168, Jas. J. McTierman; Boiler Makers No. 6, Thos. Sheehan; Bookbinders and Bindery Woman No. 134-135, Robt. Tilton; Bottlers' Union No. 293, Al. Rogers; Box Makers and Sawyers, Herbert Lane; Brewery Wagon Drivers No. 227, A. L. Campbell; Brewery Workmen No. 7, Emil Muri; Butchers No. 115, M. S. Maxwell; Butchers No. 508, John McCafferty; Cemetery Workers, John Dempsey; Chauffeurs No. 265, S. T. Dixon; Cigar Makers No. 228, R. Ricker; Cooks No. 44, J. D. McDowell; Mis. Employees, Geo. Riley; Coopers No. 65, Jos. Cresce; Cracker Bakers No. 125, P. C. McGowan; Cracker Packers No. 125, Mabel Sutton; Draftsmen No. 11, W. J. Wilkenson; Dredgemen No. 72, E. F. Kraut; Egg Inspectors, D. W. Scott; Electrical Workers No. 6, Wm. Urmey; Electrical Workers No. 151, W. P. Stanton; Federal Employees No. 1, Mrs. S. E. Adams; Federation of Teachers No. 61, David Hardy; Ferry Boatmen, C. W. Deal; Garment Cutters No. 45, John Kidd; Garment Workers No. 131, Sarah Hagan; Grocery Clerks, Tina Fosen; Hatters No. 23, Jonas Grace; Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519, Oscar Franson; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5, John Coward; Janitors No. 9, Gus Magnuson; Jewelry Workers No. 36, Jas. Edler; Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256, Jos. A. Collins; Laundry Workers No. 26, Chas. Child; Letter Carriers No. 214, John Daly; Lithographers No. 17, Adam Vurek; Mailers No. 18, Edw. Carrigan; Metal Polishers No. 148, Bert Annis; Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Frank McGovern; Molders No. 164, Frank Brown; Moving Picture Operators No. 162, A. Noriega; Musicians No. 6, George W. Kittler; Office Employees, Wm. T. Bonsor; Paste Makers, A. Bertucci; Pattern Makers, Wm. Kleinhammer; Pavers No. 18, Morris Ahearn; Photo Engravers No. 8, Major Ellis; Picture Frame Workers, W. L. Wilgus; Post Office Clerks, Robt. Donohoe; Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24, Steve Kane; Professional Embalmers, M. Williams; Poultry Dressers, Henry Dyer; Rammermen No. 21, Chas. Gillen; Retail Delivery Drivers, W. R. Otto; Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410, Frank O'Brien; Sailors, Paul Scharrenberg; Sail Makers, M. J. Madson; Sausage Makers, Conrad Gabler; Ship Clerks, Geo. McClellan; Ship Laborers, James Linegar; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, L. Dohrman; Stable Employees No. 404, Chas. Owens; Stage Employees No. 16, Wm. Rusk; Stationary Firemen No. 86, Jas. Coulsting; Steam Engineers No. 64, W. R. Towne; Steamfitters No.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY

BENDER'S SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

2412 Mission Street Near Twentieth
Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland Los Angeles

Studios in all principal cities in California

M. Friedman & Co
259 to 273 Post St. ^{near} Stockton San Francisco.

A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you, whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

WALTER N.

BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

590, T. A. Reardon; Steamshovelmen No. 29, R. C. Coleman; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Geo. Durning; Street Carmen No. 518, Wm. Corcoran; Stove Mounters No. 61, Frank Miller; Stove Mounters No. 62, J. E. Thomas; Tailors No. 80, M. Soderberg; Teamsters No. 85, John Stewart; Teamsters No. 216, Dan Dougherty; Trackmen No. 687, W. J. Honan; Typographical No. 21, Jas. W. Mullen; Upholsterers No. 28, Lee R. Norment; United Laborers No. 1, F. Donnigan; Waiters No. 30, Hugo Ernst; Waitresses No. 48, Laura Molleda; Watchmen, W. G. Harry; Water Workers, John Lacey; Web Pressmen, Daniel C. Murphy. Ex officio: President, Geo. S. Hollis; Secretary, John A. O'Connell.

Fraternally,

GEO. S. HOLLIS.

Moved that Council accept the list presented by President Hollis; carried, 57-10.

Moved that Railroad Brotherhoods be invited to also send delegates to this Committee; carried.

Moved to adjourn, to meet two weeks from tonight; motion carried.

Receipts—\$377.98. Expenses—\$196.98.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION

Meeting Held May 21, 1924

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:20 by President Frank E. Lively in Mechanic's Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll call of officers; the following was noted absent, J. R. Smith.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Steam and Operating Engineers sending letter in regard to prison-made garments, read, noted and filed. From the Sacramento Union Label League requesting the section to investigate the printing of the Owl Drug Co., read, noted and referred to the secretary to answer.

Reports of Unions—Hatters reported that business is fair, ask a demand for their label when buying felt and straw hats; Lundstrom's at 2640 Mission, Emporium, Leonard and Distell at 2612 Mission, Fred Bates at Kearny and Pine, and Eagleson's all handling union label straw hats. Garment Workers reported that business is fair, ask a demand for their label when buying overalls, shirts and pants; local pledge \$25.00 a month for six months to the Promotional League. Waiters reported that they pledge \$20 a month for six months to the Promotional League; ask a demand for the house card. Office Employees reported that they pledge \$5.00 a month to the league. Upholsterers, No. 28, reported that they have three open shops in the city, ask a demand for their label when buying mattresses, pillows, and over-stuffed furniture. Typographical, No. 21, reported that they pledge one cent a member for six months to the league. Lithographers reported that business is fair; three banks are now using their label; ask for and demand their label on lithographed checks; pledge \$5.00 to the league. Carpet Mechanics reported that business is good; pledge \$5.00 a month to the league. Grocery Clerks reported that all chain stores are unfair; Evergood Bakery at Haight and Fillmore is still unfair; ask a demand for their monthly working button, color changes every month; pledge \$5.00 a month to the league. Glove Workers reported that business is fair; sign wage agreement; ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Carpenters, No. 34, reported that business is good; pledge \$5.00 a month to the league. Painters, No. 19, reported that business is good; pledge \$10.00 a month to the league. Hoisting Engineers reported that business is fair;

pledge \$5.00 a month to the league. Casket Trimmers reported that they pledge \$5.00 a month to the league.

Committee Reports—Secretary reported that he drafted a letter to be sent out to all affiliated locals explaining about the section and the league. Trustees reported that they went over the books up to April 30, 1924, and find them correct; the books show that the section has \$551.67 in the bank up to April 30, 1924. Moved, seconded and carried, that the report of the trustees received, noted and filed. President Lively reported that the National Biscuit Co. is placing display counters in the stores of this city.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried, that the section investigate the printing of the Owl Drug Co. and referred the letter to the Typographical union. Moved, seconded and carried, that the secretary write the Walter M. Murphy Motors Co. in regards to the label on their printing. Sister Culberson of the Garment Workers, told of the good work the ladies' auxiliary of Santa Rosa was doing.

Agitation committee will meet Tuesday evening, June 3, in the office of the Labor Temple, room 205.

Dues, \$28.00; agent fund, \$31.89; total, \$59.89. Being no further business to come before the section we adjourned at 10 P. M., to meet again on June 4, 1924.

Demand the Garment Workers label on your pants, overalls and shirts.

Demand the Bell Brand collar from your merchant, if he can't supply you the label section will through their agent, Bro. Theo Johnson, room 205, Labor Temple.

Demand the union label, card and button on all things that you buy, and send your delegates to the meetings of the section.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

STRIKE FORCED ON LABOR.

The same miserable working conditions that caused the strike of Pullman workers in 1893 are behind the present strike of more than 1500 unorganized car builders at the same plant.

In 1893 the master of the Pullman Company said: "I have nothing to arbitrate." Today the Pullman management dare not take this position. Instead, it poses as a friend of the workers and organizes a company "union." This "union" has been the medium by which the company reduced wages.

The company owns one-half of the 6000 houses in the vicinity of the plant, and with wage decreases came rent increases.

These, together with long hours, poor working conditions and the heartless "Taylor system," forced the car builders to suspend work. The

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.

Railroad Salvage Sale of 119

CORD TIRES

Goodyear, Brunswick, Firestone,
Goodrich, Silvertown, Federal,
Fisk, and Ajax and Royal Cords

Bought by us at a mere fraction of factory cost. Most of the tires are perfect.

Cord Tires, size 31x4, at.....\$14.95

Cord Tires, size 32x4, at.....\$16.95

Cord Tires, size 32x4½, at.....\$19.95

Cord Tires, size 33x4½, at.....\$19.95

company has imported more than 2000 workers, many of whom have refused to act as strikebreakers when they became acquainted with the facts.

The strikers are joining the bona fide union of Brotherhood Railway Carmen.

A. KVALE

OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
Expert Watchmaker, Clockmaker & Jeweler
2941 SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR CAPP
Across the Street from Labor Temple

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY
SCHLUETER'S
FOR SERVICE
Electric Washing Machines—All Makes
2762 Mission Street San Francisco
Phones Mission 390 and 391

UNION MADE HATS AND CAPS FOR
MEN WHO ARE PARTICULAR

"Lundstrom"

Style and Durability in Every
Hat That You Buy

6 San Francisco Stores
720 MARKET ST. 1080 MARKET ST.
2640 MISSION ST. 3242 MISSION ST.
605 KEARNY ST. 26 THIRD ST.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

NUCOA

The Wholesome Spread for Bread
HICKMAN PRODUCE CO.

910 Harrison Street

Phone Douglas 8355

Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.
S. C. Trauger, Prop.

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Men! Here's the BEST Shoe Value in Town

OUR FAMOUS "KEYSTONE"

B. R. Shoes **\$5.00** Straight

HI-CUT or LO-CUT BLACK or BROWN

Compare with any other Shoe Value in Town
At the Price or near it!

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET ST. MISSION AT 22nd
SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

San Francisco's
Union
Shoe Stores

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Andrew B. Russell, of the theatrical stage employees, Viola Gordon, of the waitresses, Stephen Arnold, of the varnishers and polishers.

A protest against the proposed tariff tax on imported cement has been forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington on the ground that it is just another scheme of the open shop advocates to create a monopoly in cement and thus be able to avoid the effects of the injunction issued against building trades employers in California restraining them from interfering with interstate commerce. Those advocating the tax are still attempting to evade the plain decision of the Federal Court returned last year by Judge Dooling.

Since last reports the following unions have voted to contribute toward the support of the Trade Union Promotional League for a period of six months: Stationery Engineers, Asphalt Workers, Material Teamsters, Waiters, Milk Wagon Drivers, Typographical Union, Cooks, Janitors, Postal Clerks, Shipyard Laborers.

The Carmen's Union has contributed \$10 toward the fund being raised to support the campaign in favor of the water and power act which is to be on the ballot at the November election.

The Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees have taken up the question of a memorial to the late Congressman John I. Nolan and will shortly take definite action looking to the creation of such a fund in the organization.

Mrs. M. S. Richardson, of the narcotic crusade, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and presented statistics and information in regard to the growing evil of the use of narcotics. She solicited the cooperation of all elements of the community to combat the scourge by the establishment of hospitals for the cure of narcotic addicts.

The District Court of Appeals Monday denied the action of the State Industrial Accident Commission in granting a \$5000 death benefit to Kathryn Willson of Oakland. Her husband, who was employed as business agent of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union of Oakland, died following an operation for peritonitis July 8, 1922. It was claimed before the commission that peritonitis developed as the result of a fall while he was engaged in the performance of his work. The court held that there was insufficient evidence to substantiate the claim.

Two hours of conference, at times heated, produced no result at the Hotel Whitcomb last Mon-

day night, in the dispute between committees representing forty laundries in the Laundry Owners' Association and the 1800 union laundry workers, who demand a \$2 weekly wage increase. The union men asserted that seven laundries in the Laundry Owners' Exchange, not represented, had granted the increase.

Public health nurses and social workers who have made a study of the care and treatment of tuberculosis will be interested in an opening which exists in the position of field worker for the bureau of tuberculosis of the State Board of Health. The position involves the investigation and inspection of hospitals, clinics and other institutions engaged in the treatment of tuberculous patients and offers an excellent opportunity to women who desire to be of real service in the effort which California is making to eradicate the white plague. Inquiries regarding this position should be addressed to the State Civil Service Commission, Forum building, Sacramento, Calif.

TWISTED BY RAIL PROPAGANDA.

There has been more misrepresentation of the Howell-Barkley bill than any measure that has been before Congress in recent years, said Congressman Huddleston, in defending legislation that railroad employees would substitute for the labor sections of the Esch-Cummins law. Mr. Huddleston appealed to his colleagues to study the bill, and "not take anyone's opinion."

The speaker made public some forgotten history in connection with former positions of men who oppose the Howell-Barkley bill because it recognizes nationally-organized unions.

When the Esch bill was before the House, Mr. Huddleston pointed out, it provided for boards of adjustment "and expressly provided that the labor representatives on these boards should be designated by the chief executives of the several labor organizations, naming the organizations."

This was stricken out in the Senate, but was supported in the House by the men who now condemn the Howell-Barkley bill because it carries out the same principle.

The railroads now favor a "stand-pat" policy toward the transportation act, said the speaker, though President Harding recommended changes in the law in his speech at Kansas City, June 23, 1923. In his address to Congress December 6, 1923, President Coolidge favored changes in the labor sections of the law.

"We must bear in mind that the Transportation Act becomes sacred literature only when it is proposed to amend it so as to reduce rates, or to relieve labor, or to do something else for the benefit of the general public," said Congressman Huddleston.

"It is not sacred against amendments to further the interests of the railroads. The railroads fear that, once amendment is started, some provision that is not for their interest will be inserted. Hence we have the nation-wide propaganda for standing still. 'Don't touch the Transportation Act.' That is the cry of every railroad executive, and it echoes back from every railroad-controlled organization, individual and newspaper in the land."

BOXING

Oakland Auditorium
Every Wednesday
SHOW STARTS 8:30 P. M.

DEMAND THE LABEL
IN YOUR NEXT SUIT



HERMAN THE TAILOR
1104 MARKET